

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XVIII.

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NUMBER 136.

## HE WILL PUSH THE WAR

Peace Proposals Don't Upset General Otis' Plans.

## NOW FORTIFYING HIS LINES

Result of the Conference Between the Enemy's Representatives and the United States Commission. Aguinaldo Threatened.

Manilla, May 1.—While the general expectation among Americans is that Filipino emissaries will return with revised proposals from General Antonio Luna, Major General Otis is not letting this prospect interfere with his preparations for pushing the war.

He has ordered Major General Lawton to return to Angat, a few miles northwest of Norzgaray, and not to advance aggressively while the negotiations are pending. General MacArthur is apparently acting on the same policy, but he is repairing bridges and strengthening the lines of his forces, which are stretched out with a 4-mile front and within a quarter of a mile of the railroad.

The possibilities of peace are gratifying to a large majority of the army, who regarded the war as an unpleasant duty that must be performed according to American traditions. Manila is cheerful over the prospect of a return to normal life, though there are skeptics who remark that a truce would enable the insurgents to rest until the rainy season, upon which they have been depending as an important aid.

The prisoners report that there are 75,000 refugees north of San Fernando. This is not impossible, considering the thickly populated region which the Americans have cleared. It seems also that smallpox is spreading among them.

The so-called Filipino congress will meet at San Fernando.

When Dean C. Worcester of the United States Philippine commission, who accompanied the Filipino emissaries from Calumpit, said to Colonel Arguelles that the Americans were under no obligations to refrain from fighting, the Filipino officer replied:

"Would you fight while we are discussing terms of peace?"

Mr. Worcester responded with the suggestion that an armistice would give the Filipino leaders time to escape.

"My God, where would we escape to?" the Filipino exclaimed, referring in this to the menacing hostile tribes behind the Filipino lines.

Colonel Arguelles said that he was much disappointed in the results of his mission. He said that Aguinaldo expected Calumpit to be the cemetery of the American army.

Lieutenant Colonel Wallace of the First Montana regiment, Major Adams and Major Shields, who slept on Friday night in General Luna's camp, where they went to inform the Filipinos that their envoys would return in safety, found the Filipino commander cordial, the Filipino troops removing their hats as the Americans passed.

The Filipinos complained to them that the Americans used explosive bullets, which is not the fact. The American officers retorted that the copper shells used by the Filipinos are worse than explosive bullets. General Luna said he regretted to be obliged to kill Americans, but that was his business.

General Wheaton entertained Colonel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, and provided them with horses to return to their camp.

In the course of the conference Jacob C. Schurman, chairman of the United States Philippine commission, told Colonel Arguelles that if the Filipinos would now lay down their arms he and his colleagues of the commission would consult them regarding the plan of government to be submitted to President McKinley. He said he could not promise that all their suggestions would be adopted, but he could assure them that there would be a presumption in favor of their suggestions, adding that the commissioners would be especially desirous of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Filipinos.

**Good Citizenship League.**  
Cincinnati, May 1.—The third annual convention of the Good Citizenship league will be held here this week, opening with a session Tuesday night and continuing Wednesday and Thursday. Major George A. Hilton, president of the league, and others have already arrived. Leading speakers from all parts of the country are on the program for the week.

**A Great Show.**  
Washington, May 1.—American manufacturers made their highest record in foreign markets in March. The figures of exports show that the March exports of manufactures were \$37,025,733, or more than 25 per cent in excess of any preceding month and 50 per cent more than in February.

## DESTINY OF NEGROES.

It Is God's Will That They Return to Africa and Civilize the Natives.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—Bishop Henry M. Turner, a leading figure in the African Methodist Episcopal church, preached to the colored people at the Bethel church and to the white people at the courthouse. The sermon to the negroes urged the negroes to conduct themselves aright and to teach their children to observe law and religion.

During the address to the white people Bishop Turner said he would rather his people were again in slavery with the protection it afforded than in their present condition. He said the negro was brought here and given civilization in order that he might go to Africa and civilize those people. It was his opinion that the great question would not be settled until the negro obeyed God's manifest will and returned to Africa.

## USED POWDER.

Strike of Idaho Miners Terminates in a Bloody Riot.

Wardner, Ida., May 1.—ne man is dead, another is thought to be mortally wounded, and property valued at from \$250,000 to \$300,000 has been destroyed by giant powder and fire as the result of a riot here. The damage was done by union miners, who are out on strike. A mob of 1,000 men charged the mines, which are being run with non-union labor, and in the shooting a unionist was killed. The mills were blown up with powder. The present strike was inaugurated about 10 days ago, and is directed principally against the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines at Wardner. The demands of the miners for increased wages were met by mine owners, but the miners demand that the union be recognized and that non-union men be discharged. This the mine owners refuse to do.

## Peaceful Pursuit.

San Francisco, May 1.—Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis, United States volunteers, who arrived from Manilla on the transport Sherman, is a very happy man at being again at home. This veteran of three wars is a civilian in time of peace, and as soon as he foresaw the termination of hostilities with the fall of Malolos he asked to be allowed to resign. He expects to leave for Los Angeles, and will immediately resume his position as editor-in-chief of the Los Angeles Times.

## Revival in Cuba.

Washington, May 1.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn made public a very interesting report upon the commercial and industrial conditions in Cuba, showing that the future of the island under a stable government promises a wonderful development of wealth. A good deal of the capital which was removed or which went into hiding prior to and during the Spanish war has returned, and new capital is being attracted by the safer and more stable conditions.

## Patriarch Signs for Freedom.

Columbus, Ind., May 1.—George Wray, 103, brought suit in the Brown county circuit court for divorce from his wife Susannah, 40, alleging unfaithfulness. They were married Nov. 9, 1890, and separated Dec. 9, 1896, and during their stay together three children were born to them.

## Lewis Baker Dead.

Washington, May 1.—Hon. Lewis Baker, widely known and prominent in journalism and politics for more than a third of a century, died at his home here. During the past seven weeks he has suffered from an attack of pernicious anaemia, which steadily grew worse.

## A Freak of Nature.

Paris, Ky., May 1.—Frank Ammerman of Leesburg, Harrison county, has a freak of nature in the shape of a colt, which has the eyes, eyebrows, forehead, nose and mouth like that of a human, the rest of the head and body being that of a perfectly formed colt.

## Two Boys Fatally Hurt.

Upper Sandusky, O., May 1.—Gas generating from a paint can which Pearl Hoffman, 13, and Frank Brundage, 12, were melting at McCutcheonsville, exploded, injuring the former so that he died shortly after, and the latter is dying.

## Hard on Recruits.

Columbus, O., May 1.—On account of the prevalence of black measles at the United States barracks in this city, a request was forwarded to the war department asking that no officers or recruits be sent here until the plague has moderated.

Chicago, May 1.—Central Music hall was filled with an audience gathered to protest against the course of the administration with reference to the Philippine islands. Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago and Bishop J. L. Spaulding of Peoria were among the speakers. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Philippine policy of the administration.

## CARS LEFT THE TRACK

Disaster Overtakes a Crowded Excursion Train.

## OVER SIXTY PEOPLE CAUGHT

Three Killed Outright, a Dozen Seriously and Fifty Slightly Injured in a Bad Wreck on the Old Bay Road.

Rochester, May 1.—Three persons were killed, more than dozen seriously injured, and 50 more or less seriously hurt as the result of a wreck on the Rochester and Lake Ontario railroad, better known as the Bay railroad, at Rosenbauer's Corners, about one and one-half miles north of the city line.

Two cars on an excursion train filled with passengers left the track while rounding a curve at full speed, and were completely wrecked.

The dead: John Helberg, 20; J. Tierney, 24; unknown man.

The train, which was crowded with excursionists bound for different points along the shores of Lake Ontario in the Irondequoit bay district, left the bay station about 15 minutes late. Every seat in the coaches was filled and a large number of people were standing on the platforms. The train was made up of an engine, one closed and two open coaches. There is a grade of about 100 yards, and when this grade was reached the speed of the train increased perceptibly.

Down the grade swept the train, its speed increasing constantly. When the far curve was reached the engine rounded it with startling rapidity. Next to the engine was the closed carriage, divided into two compartments, and when it reached the curve it veered over to the north and rode around the curve on the left wheels. It had gone over but a part of the bend in the track when it left the track and shot straight ahead. There was a sudden crash as the couplings between the coach and the engine were severed; then the coach veered over and plowed through the earth for several feet before dropping on its side in front of the Ridge Road hotel.

## Civil Service Report.

Washington, May 1.—The fifteenth annual report of the civil service commission has been presented to the president. It shows a larger number of appointments through examinations than ever before in the history of the commission. The remarks of the commission on the subjects of efficiency and economy in the service, temporary appointments and check upon illegal appointments are especially timely, and will no doubt excite general public interest and discussion.

## German Lutheran Synod.

St. Louis, May 1.—According to a report made at the general conference of the German Lutheran Evangelical synod of the United States and Canada, now in session here, the synod during 1898 and the first part of 1899 disbursed \$225,615 for missions and charity.

In the synod there are 1,627 pastors and professors, 2,049 congregations, 685 preaching places, 696,791 persons, 1,671 parochial schools, 794 school teachers and 89,775 school children.

## Distressing Accident.

West Liberty, Ky., May 1.—Charley Henry and wife and child, 1 year old, in the arms of its mother, who were on horseback crossing the Licking river bridge, met a 4-mile team and wagon on the bridge. The mules became frightened and ran away, the wagon striking Mrs. Henry's horse and throwing her and the child. The wagon ran over and crushed the child to death and the mother was badly hurt.

## Fire Apparatus Lost.

Boston, May 1.—A 5-story brick building, occupied by a number of manufacturing firms, and on the ground floor by the Boston fire department for storage of extra apparatus, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. The fire department had a number of pieces of valuable apparatus in the building, and two engines and a number of hose carriages in the rear were buried by the falling walls.

## To Welcome the Nashville.

St. Louis, May 1.—At a meeting held by Mayor Zeigler and 19 representatives of the leading organizations and business interests of St. Louis, preliminary arrangements have been made for the welcome and reception of the officers and men of the gunboat Nashville, which is expected to arrive here on May 12.

St. Louis, May 1.—Eighty thousand dollars, the full amount recommended by the committee for educational purposes, has been appropriated by the general conference of the German Evangelical Lutheran synod in session. Among the colleges receiving appropriations is Fort Wayne, Ind., \$7,000.

## PLEASANTRIES

Exchanged Between Emperor William and President McKinley.

Berlin, May 1.—Congratulatory messages were exchanged between Emperor William and President McKinley as follows.

"The imperial postmaster general has just informed me that your excellency has kindly given your consent to the landing of a new cable on the shores of the United States. This welcome news will create unanimous satisfaction and joy throughout the German empire, and I thank your excellency most heartily for it. May the new cable unite our two great nations more closely and help to promote peace, prosperity and good will among their people."

President McKinley replied as follows: "I received with pleasure your majesty's telegram regarding the joining of the two continents by a direct cable. It afforded genuine gratification to give consent to the landing of this new cable on the shores of the United States, and furthermore I saw therein an opportunity to further the high mission of international telegraph in drawing closer the distant nations and bring them to more intimate association in interests of mutual advantage, good will, and amity. That the new cable will prove an additional bond between the two countries is my fervent wish and hope."

## Miners' Strike Expected.

Indianapolis, May 1.—According to the labor commissioners the largest strike of coal miners in Indiana since the memorable strike of 1897 will begin next week. They say 3,000 men in the mines of southern Indiana will go on strike because the operators are not paying according to the "Terre Haute agreement." The organization of the miners has recently been made more compact. The Terre Haute agreement was made April 29. A scale of prices for different kinds of work was fixed satisfactory to both sides. The Operators' association, it is said, are not favorable to the coming strike around Evansville.

## Failed to Convict Sommers.

Frankfort, Ky., May 1.—The jury in the case of Charles E. Sommers, ex-sergeant at arms of the state senate charged with bribery after being out a day and a half failed to reach a verdict. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Sommers was accused by delegate Garnett Graves of paying him \$400 for the proxy for Taylor county in the railroad commissioner convention, held here April 6. Graves exposed Sommers.

## Money for World's Fair.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 1.—A resolution has been passed by both branches of legislature providing for the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 by the city of St. Louis; also a resolution permitting a vote on a constitutional amendment allowing the state to appropriate \$1,000,000 for an exhibit at the World's fair, to be held in St. Louis in 1903 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase.

## Directors Elected.

Toledo, May 1.—The directors of the new Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad company, which takes possession of the property on May 1, held a meeting and elected Robert Bickensderfer, president; Alvin Krech, vice president; James H. Dowland, secretary and treasurer; George O. Turner, assistant secretary. The election of Bickensderfer is an endorsement of his management of the road as receiver.

## Will Improve His Home.

Denver, May 1.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott is expected home next Monday. He will immediately begin extensive improvements at his beautiful suburban home, Wolhurst, here, where it is authoritatively given out he will entertain President and Mrs. McKinley some time in August or September.

## Plunger Walton Bankrupts.

New York, May 1.—Francis T. Walton of international race track fame was examined in bankruptcy proceedings. Walton's debts are said to be \$160,000, while his assets are less than \$200. He was known as Plunger Walton.

## Japanese Judges Arrive.

San Francisco, May 1.—Six Japanese judges, sent by their government to make a study of international law in England and Germany, have arrived here. They are Tanushi, G. Baba, M. Kimiy, J. Saito and T. Nakashoji of Tokio, and M. Kosaki of Yokohama.

## Seized For Debt.

Seattle, Wash., May 1.—Advices from Alaska say the Dawson judiciary are imprisoning people for debt under the ancient English masters and servants act. Six or eight debtors are now in jail.

## A Perpetual Injunction.

Chicago, May 1.—A perpetual injunction protecting the copyright of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden," was granted by Judge Kohlsaat in the circuit court against the publishing firm of F. B. Whipple & Company of this city.

## A Dead Duke.

London, May 1.—Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset, eighth duke of Beaufort, is dead. He was in his 76th year.

## DAY OF WILD SQUALLS

Elements Terrorize Denizens of the Central West.

## MANY TOWNS ARE TOUCHED

Accompanied by Hail and Lightning, the High Winds and Heavy Rains Wrought Much Damage to Property and Crops.

Omaha, May 1.—Sunday was a day of severe storms in Nebraska and all sorts of rumors are coming into Omaha about damage done by the wind.

For the past three days gales have prevailed throughout the state, accompanied by rain and in a few places hail. In western Nebraska dust storms made life well-nigh unbearable and started prairie fires, which did considerable damage. Severe thunderstorms prevailed in the eastern part of the state. At Omaha the rainfall was the heaviest known for years at this season, doing some damage to property and washing out sewers in some parts of the city.

Along the line of the Union Pacific the wind has done considerable harm. At North Platte 100 telegraph poles were prostrated. At Valparaiso, in Saunders county, a wind approaching the proportions of a tornado demolished some farm buildings and killed some stock. Wahoo, the county seat of Saunders county, reports slight damage by wind. Heavy rains, accompanied by strong winds, are reported at Fairbury, Geneva, Fremont, Columbus and Schuyler.

At Ellinwood hundreds of window panes were broken, the skylights in the Hotel Wolf were blown off, and most everything loose was carried away. The wind came from the west and blew at a terrific rate all day.

## A Cyclone Passed.

Atlanta, Ga., May 1.—A cyclone passed two miles west of Avoca, going in a southerly direction. All telegraph and telephone wires are down at Oakland, and no news has been received south from Avoca. At Avoca the storm was severe, and two houses in the outskirts of the town were demolished.

## To Protect American Merchants.

Washington, May 1.—Secretary Hay has cabled instructions to Minister Merry, at Bluefields, informing him that the United States could not permit the double assessment of American merchants at Bluefields on goods imported into that port. Minister Merry has been at Bluefields making an investigation of the complaints of the American merchants. He will demand that General Torres, the Nicaraguan official in charge of the department, shall desist

## EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
ROSSER & McCARTHY,  
Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.  
One month..... 25 | Three months..... 75  
Six months..... \$1 50 | One year..... \$3 00

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1899.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.  
For Representative,  
JOHN W. ALEXANDER.

INDICATIONS.—Partly cloudy and  
cooler Monday. Tuesday fair, southerly  
winds.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting held by the Democratic State Executive Committee in the city of Lexington on March 8th, 1899, it was ordered that a State convention be held in Louisville on Wednesday, June 21st, 1899, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for State officers to be voted for November 7th, 1899, the convention to be called to order at 11 o'clock a.m.

Delegates to said State convention shall be chosen at county mass conventions to be held at the various county courthouses in counties having but one legislative district, of which due notice shall be given by the various County Committees. In counties having more than one legislative district there shall be a convention for each legislative district to be held at some convenient point to be indicated by the chairman of the Legislative District Committee, who shall advertise in the local papers the location for said convention at least ten days prior to the date fixed by this committee. Said county and legislative district conventions shall be held at 2 o'clock p.m., standard time, on June 17th, 1899. Said conventions shall be called to order by the chairmen of the respective County or Legislative District Committees.

The basis of representation of each county to the said State convention shall be one delegate for each 200 votes and fraction of 100 or more votes cast for the head of the Democratic Electoral ticket in the Presidential election in 1896, provided that each county shall have at least one delegate vote. All known Democrats and others who supported W. J. Bryan for President and those who pledge themselves to support the nominees of said State convention shall be entitled to participate in the county or legislative district conventions.

P. P. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

R. Owen Cochran, Secretary.

### THE DREYFUS MYSTERY.

An Old Story Re-told—An Interesting Talk  
With a Citizen of Maysville About  
the Noted Case.

The decision said to have been reached by the Superior Council of War in the Dreyfus case, has brought forth a new crop of "forgeries" and reopened the discussion of the vexed question in every quarter of the civilized world. With the hope of gathering some fresh conceptions of the subject, we have recently sought an interview with one of our citizens who was a resident of Paris during that eventful year (1895) and we take pleasure in reproducing for our readers those parts of the conversation which bore directly upon the situation of France to day. The views which the gentleman expressed in this interview he has consistently maintained from the first. He has never despaired of the French Republic, in spite of the thick-coming prophecies of ill; he has unbound faith in the honor and patriotism of the French army; and in spite of our self complacent assumption of Anglo-Saxon superiority, he will not admit that there is more corruption in the French government than in our own. There are Egans and Algers in every administration; there are mercenary purveyors for every army; there are cowardly and treacherous miscreants in every camp. But there are Deweys and Wheelers, too.

"Were you surprised," we asked, "by the decision which is said to have been reached in the Dreyfus case?" "Not altogether," he said, "though it is generally the unexpected that happens in France, if not elsewhere; and, carefully reviewing the impressions made upon my mind by the events of 1895, I cannot say that I was surprised at all. You must bear in mind, as preliminary to all intelligent consideration of this question, that while France is a Republic in the best modern sense, civil procedure in the Anglo-Saxon sense, has no better play in that country, environed as it is with enemies and perpetually on the break of war, than it had in this country during our highly unconstitutional war between the States. Even the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was universally suspended during the civil conflict in this country—as some of our own citizens had abundant reason to know. Well, bearing in mind the peculiarity of the situation in France at the time, you will have a clearer understanding of the facts in the celebrated Dreyfus case—of the facts, at least, that are said to have transpired from official sources shortly after the announcement of the suspected officer's arrest.

"There was a domestic in the service of the German Ambassador at Paris of a singularly inquiring turn of mind. He was always on the alert—always eager to gratify his insatiable passion for news; and it is told, in illustration of this journalistic predisposition, that it was his habit every evening when putting things to order in the diplomatic bureaux, to cast an inquiring eye upon the various

papers on file, and notably upon the dispatches for Germany before they had been placed under lock and key in the official valise. One evening it occurred to him to take possession of a suspicious looking document (the now famous *bordereau*) and place it, for examination, in the hands of the French military authorities, who, at once comprehending the value of the "find" ordered it to be carefully photographed, and the original to be returned to the servant of the embassy, who restored it some hours later to the portfolio from which he had taken it. The French Minister of War (Gen. Mercier) ordered an immediate examination of the suspected document by experts, and a careful comparison of the handwriting with that of the clerical functionaries attached to the Bureau of Mobilisation. The experts were divided in their opinions (as experts usually are)—the testimony of three out of the five directly incriminating an officer of the general staff.

"In consequence of these divergent opinions, General Mercier declined to act finally, or decisively, upon their reports.

The services of the clever and obliging domestic were again invoked; new documents were procured from the same source, and having been carefully reproduced by photographic process, were immediately restored to the portfolio of the Embassy as before. These documents also, were declared after official examination to be in the handwriting of the officer first suspected—Captain Alfred Dreyfus, a native of Alsace, who held one of the most important places in the Bureau of Mobilisation, and was in full possession of all the secrets of the department of war. But General Mercier insisted upon the production of evidence absolutely convincing; and, after a conference with General Boisdeffre, decided to put the matter to a conclusive practical test.

General Boisdeffre sent for Captain Dreyfus and said to him that he wished to dictate a very important official communication, the contents of which must remain inviolably secret. He then dictated some orders, apparently of momentous interest to the National defense, and, instead of sending them to the Corps Commander to whom they were nominally addressed, kept possession of them himself.

"Three days afterwards the vigilant domestic of the German Embassy brought to the headquarters of General Mercier, a communication absolutely identical, as to the text, with that dictated to Captain Dreyfus by General Boisdeffre! This paper, also, was photographed and the original promptly replaced in the diplomatic portfolio in the rue de Lille. The proof being incontestably conclusive (as very naturally it was now assumed to be), Captain Dreyfus was closely guarded and placed under arrest on the following day.

"The foregoing account of the affair was current in Paris at the time of the trial in the winter of 1895. Is it correct? Well, it proved to be a good enough story until another was told.

"Did you think at that time that the case of Captain Dreyfus was seriously prejudiced by the fact that he was a Jew?"

"By no means; had he been clearly innocent, this fact would have influenced the result in the interest of the accused. He would probably have been acquitted at once. The young lions of Judah are the pets of patrician France. The Jews in that country are influential, not merely by reason of their wealth (even their Americans have that), but chiefly by reason of their genius, their learning, their refinement, their taste, and, above all, by reason of their social connections—which are much more extensive and powerful there, probably than in any country of Europe. They have intermarried with the old aristocracies in England and France, but with none, they insist, that is older than their own. The Duchess of Grammont was a Rothschild, and one of the same family was married to Lord Rosebery, the Premier of England. Of course, the anti-Semitic agitators, who are never silent, seized upon the Dreyfus incident at once, but few intelligent persons at that time were influenced by their rabid and irrational cry of "Le Juif! Le Juif!" The great mass of Frenchmen, indeed, were too profoundly shocked by the event itself to think of anything but the apparently incontestable fact that a French officer high in the confidence of the government had entered into communication with the enemy, and that a traitor had been captured in the heart of the French camp. Can you imagine what this means in a military democracy that for thirty years has slept upon its arms? Is it not trifling with the question to say that this terrible political and social agitation proceeds exclusively from prejudice against the Jew? If the Jew by virtue of intelligence, courage and patriotism, has not vindicated his right to exist on equal terms in the republic of France, there is but little prospect that he will do so in any country on the face of the earth. No one with a grain of sense believes that either Judas or Dreyfus was a traitor merely because he was a Jew. There are others! That wonderful race—a race which has powerfully impressed the destinies of man—pays itself a poor compli-

ment in permitting such a suggestion to pass without protest. The faults of Captain Dreyfus were his own; they were not the faults of his race."

"What motives were ascribed to Dreyfus for his alleged treacheries?"

"Well, it was then said that he had large manufacturing interests in Alsace which would be seriously affected, if not wholly ruined in the event of war. It was also said that he had two brothers in the German service and that his sympathies naturally ran with his interests; and, further, that he was deeply enamored of an impetuous diplomatist who dwelt in the Avenue Malakoff, and that when the gallant Captain's passions began to run with his sympathies and his interests, the team became somewhat too wild to handle, and swept him away altogether. Granted the combination and it is by no means an incredible result. The inevitable "She" is particularly inevitable in France, and considering Captain Dreyfus solely in the circumstances described, a Kentuckian's sympathies would naturally run with the accused."

"What was generally thought of the punishment inflicted upon Captain Dreyfus?"

"Incredibly atrocious, many declare. Better, they said, the short, sharp *coup* of a military platoon. But then, Captain Dreyfus did not think so. He did not shoot himself (though sympathetically furnished the opportunity) nor did he ask to be shot. He was content to take the chances at Devil's Island with the prospect of ultimate release—either by home influence or the chances of war.

"Since the days of Danton and Marat, I do not suppose that French society has been so deeply moved as by the alleged treason of Captain Dreyfus, and, within the memory of living men, probably no such scene has been witnessed as the military degradation of the convicted traitor in the court yard of the Ecole Militaire. The day was the most disagreeable of a winter said by the old residents to be unusually severe. The sky was lowering; the air was chill and misty; the outlook in every direction, on gray walls and naked trees. The startling blasts of the trumpets, the deep ominous rolling of the drums, and the sharp resonant notes of command, announce the opening of a scene upon which it may be said that all Europe looked aghast.

"In the midst of a glittering environment of guards stood the wretched culprit wildly protesting his innocence and shrinking at every touch, as the gigantic cuirassier tore from the dishonored uniform the insignia of military rank. On the outside of the enclosure was a tumultuous, frenzied, ferocious mob, beating fiercely against the strong high *grille* and howling like beasts of prey. 'A mort! A mort! A mort!' It is a convincing proof of the power of discipline that the 'traitor,' as he stands in the midst of the cuirassiers, is safe from the vengeance of the ferocious populace, because he is shielded by the comrades he attempted to betray.

"In the afternoon of the same day, I asked a venerable Frenchman (a professor in the university) what was likely to be the effect of this affair upon the society of France. His countenance assumed a very grave expression as he said: 'The consequences are incalculable.' The answer was diplomatic and wise. Who could then have suspected the possibility of such a situation as exists in France to day?"

"Do you think that this affair reflects any peculiar discredit upon the character of the French?"

"Well—certainly no greater discredit than is reflected upon the American character by the hanging of Mrs. Surratt after the war. French mobs are bad enough, to be sure, but we must all admit that a Georgian mob is pretty hard to beat. Militarism is bad enough, too, as some of us know to our cost. But militarism in France means much more than it does with us. In its concrete form it is the guardian of the young Republic, and the guarantee of its territorial integrity. The army, too, is something more than a national guard—it is the greatest school in France. In its ranks the son of the duke and the son of the peasant stand side by side, precisely as in earlier years they sat upon the same benches and studied the same lessons in the public schools. The same inexorable law exacts the personal services of both, and when the young cub is licked into shape by an incomparable system of discipline and drill, it is impossible to say which is the son of the peasant and which is the son of the duke, but both, we know at once, are soldiers of the Republic of France. The lesson of equality and fraternity has been brought into their very souls. The French soldier of to-day is the product of the strictest military conditions, but he is something more than a mere martinet son of a gun. He is a child of the Republic and carries the baton of a marshal in his pocket. To know the French peasant you must not go to the filthy pages of Zola's *La Terre*; seek him and study him in the vineyards and villages of his beautiful France, and wherever you go you will find, in the better types, a perfect model of what a high-bred peasant should be—industrious, frugal, patient, loyal, manly and devout,

an ardent lover of peace, but greatly

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"Well, it was then said that he had large manufacturing interests in Alsace which would be seriously affected, if not wholly ruined in the event of war. It was also said that he had two brothers in the German service and that his sympathies naturally ran with his interests; and, further, that he was deeply enamored of an impetuous diplomatist who dwelt in the Avenue Malakoff, and that when the gallant Captain's passions began to run with his sympathies and his interests, the team became somewhat too wild to handle, and swept him away altogether. Granted the combination and it is by no means an incredible result. The inevitable "She" is particularly inevitable in France, and considering Captain Dreyfus solely in the circumstances described, a Kentuckian's sympathies would naturally run with the accused."

"What was generally thought of the punishment inflicted upon Captain Dreyfus?"

"Incredibly atrocious, many declare. Better, they said, the short, sharp *coup* of a military platoon. But then, Captain Dreyfus did not think so. He did not shoot himself (though sympathetically furnished the opportunity) nor did he ask to be shot. He was content to take the chances at Devil's Island with the prospect of ultimate release—either by home influence or the chances of war.

"Since the days of Danton and Marat, I do not suppose that French society has been so deeply moved as by the alleged treason of Captain Dreyfus, and, within the memory of living men, probably no such scene has been witnessed as the military degradation of the convicted traitor in the court yard of the Ecole Militaire. The day was the most disagreeable of a winter said by the old residents to be unusually severe. The sky was lowering; the air was chill and misty; the outlook in every direction, on gray walls and naked trees. The startling blasts of the trumpets, the deep ominous rolling of the drums, and the sharp resonant notes of command, announce the opening of a scene upon which it may be said that all Europe looked aghast.

"In the midst of a glittering environment of guards stood the wretched culprit wildly protesting his innocence and shrinking at every touch, as the gigantic cuirassier tore from the dishonored uniform the insignia of military rank. On the outside of the enclosure was a tumultuous, frenzied, ferocious mob, beating fiercely against the strong high *grille* and howling like beasts of prey. 'A mort! A mort! A mort!' It is a convincing proof of the power of discipline that the 'traitor,' as he stands in the midst of the cuirassiers, is safe from the vengeance of the ferocious populace, because he is shielded by the comrades he attempted to betray.

"In the afternoon of the same day, I asked a venerable Frenchman (a professor in the university) what was likely to be the effect of this affair upon the society of France. His countenance assumed a very grave expression as he said: 'The consequences are incalculable.' The answer was diplomatic and wise. Who could then have suspected the possibility of such a situation as exists in France to day?"

"Do you think that this affair reflects any peculiar discredit upon the character of the French?"

"Well—certainly no greater discredit than is reflected upon the American character by the hanging of Mrs. Surratt after the war. French mobs are bad enough, to be sure, but we must all admit that a Georgian mob is pretty hard to beat. Militarism is bad enough, too, as some of us know to our cost. But militarism in France means much more than it does with us. In its concrete form it is the guardian of the young Republic, and the guarantee of its territorial integrity. The army, too, is something more than a national guard—it is the greatest school in France. In its ranks the son of the duke and the son of the peasant stand side by side, precisely as in earlier years they sat upon the same benches and studied the same lessons in the public schools. The same inexorable law exacts the personal services of both, and when the young cub is licked into shape by an incomparable system of discipline and drill, it is impossible to say which is the son of the peasant and which is the son of the duke, but both, we know at once, are soldiers of the Republic of France. The lesson of equality and fraternity has been brought into their very souls. The French soldier of to-day is the product of the strictest military conditions, but he is something more than a mere martinet son of a gun. He is a child of the Republic and carries the baton of a marshal in his pocket. To know the French peasant you must not go to the filthy pages of Zola's *La Terre*; seek him and study him in the vineyards and villages of his beautiful France, and wherever you go you will find, in the better types, a perfect model of what a high-bred peasant should be—industrious, frugal, patient, loyal, manly and devout,

an ardent lover of peace, but greatly

## A TALE OF SILK WAISTS.

These waists appeal to people who wish extra good things. Others may be interested but not so appreciative. No advertiser can put this offer before you as it should be. To say "waists below regular price" doesn't do the facts justice because you have no means of knowing what the regular price ought to be—in what the real goodness of the waists consist. The best that can be done is to give you the bare facts. These waists are new—less than six weeks from the maker. Each waist is a style of this minute. The materials are excellent. The work is from a manufacturer who has built up a trade of over \$1 million dollars a year on sheer, honest merit. It is not a jumble of odds and ends—it is a new and stylish collection. The materials are fancy Taffetas in chic checks and stripes, trimmed in mellowed taffeta, satin ribbon and fancy buckles. By the rigid Hunt standard we would call these silk waists most excellent values at \$8 and \$10—there are two qualities. For this price their former companions have sold and sold quickly, but sizes are much broken and so few waists remain the eight are yours to choose from at \$6 and \$8. Count material, lining, trimming and making, then see these waists to fully appreciate their beauty and economic worth.

## D. HUNT & SON.

### See A. D. Flora & Co.

.....(Successors to M. R. Gilmore).....

For PRICES on GRANITE, MARBLE  
And ALL CEMETERY WORK.

Zweigart Block, Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

daring and enduring in time of war. France, if she can help it—said my old friend at the university—will not go to war. Nothing is now so indispensable as war. The Republic could not survive a successful war, much less a disastrous one. Success would mean despotism under a military chieftain; disaster would bring exhaustion, dismemberment, foreign domination and everlasting loss of military prestige for the Gallic race."

"But what about Monsieur Zola?" "If it be true that an Italianized Englishman is a devil incarnate, what shall we say of an Italianized Gaul? He seems to be very proud of his Italian blood, although an Italian savant, (Lombroso) has classified him as a degenerate, and has done so with scientific precision of detail, deliberately, patiently and in the most cold-blooded way,—finding, probably, but very little 'Italian' in the famous agitator and a great deal of 'Gaul.' Before all things, your full-blood Frenchman is French, and this, as all Zola's writings attest, he has certainly never seemed to be. 'It is an ill bird,' say the clannish, clear-headed Scotch, 'that fouls its own nest.' Thus far, M. Zola has done but little else. His sole mission in literature seems to be to depict his own people as a degraded, vicious and brutal race. To do this successfully, a writer must be something of a yahoo himself. The best that can be said of M. Zola is that he is a *romancier* of the decadence, and a *romancier* in the worst possible sense. Probably his greatest romance remains to be written. It should be entitled 'The Martyrdom of Captain Alfred Dreyfus.'

Brave Men Fall  
Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at J. J. Wood & Son's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

### PERSONAL.

Mr. John Butler, of Covington, is spending a few days here with his brothers-in-law, Messrs. Edward and John Leonard, and other relatives.

Mrs. James Fitzgerald and children and Mrs. James Dunn and children left for Lexington this morning to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bona.

The healthy old man wears his gray hairs like a silver crown. What if he be three-score and ten if there is still fire in his eye, firmness in his step, command in his voice and wisdom in his counsel? He commands love and reverence. Yet how few wear the mantle of age with dignity and grace! Dim-eyed, querulous of speech, halting in step, childlike in mind, they "lag superfluous on the stage," dragging out the fag end of life in a simple existence. The secret of a healthy old age is a healthy middle age. The man who takes care of his stomach, who keeps his body properly nourished, will find that the body does not fail him in old age. The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golded Medical Discovery lies in the preservation of the working power of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. From this center is distributed the nourishment of the whole body, the salt for the blood, the lime for the bones, phosphates for the brain and nerves. A sound stomach means a sound man. A man who keeps his stomach sound by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" will wear the crown of gray hairs as befits a monarch, with dignity and ease.

# The Bee Hive

THE LEADING

## Shirt Waist Stock!

Of this section will be found in our store. In fact this stock is so large it is a store in itself. It was purchased with the purpose of giving you the very best values for the least money, to guarantee a perfect fit and to be able to assure you that every waist represents a style that is right up to date. Do but compare our Waists and prices with those of others. Here is an immense line of Colored Percale Waists, ranging in price from 29c. to \$1.50. White India Linen and Pique Waists, some made with many rows of tucking, others trimmed with superb embroidery or inserting from 75c. to \$2.50. A great line of MISSES' WAISTS, sizes ten to sixteen years, at 50c. Mercerized Waists in many colors, worth \$2.50 at \$1.95. Chambray Waists, beautifully trimmed, at 65c. and \$1.25, and many others that we've no space to make mention of. Do you need a Waist? Come and see ours.

## New Neckwear

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Our stock of Summer Neckwear is now replete in every way. A very serviceable wash Tie is marked for your saving at six for 25c. Silk Ties, in Persian effects, solid colors and polka dots, three for 25c. An immense assortment of four-in-hands, colored and white Pique and Pongee Puffs at 25c. Wide String Ties and ready-made Bows, in all colors, 25c. A splendid long four-in-hand with wide flowing ends, in white and all colors, 50c. Ladies' "Stocks," in all colors and styles, from 10c. to \$1.50. Mull and Chiffon Ties from 15c. to \$1.95.

## ROSENAU BROS.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE BEE HIVE,

KINGS OF LOW PRICES

### MRS. EMILY GRAHAM GRAY.

Death Sunday at Noon of One of Maysville's Most Generous Hearted and Most Estimable Women.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Emily Graham Gray, widow of the late Hamilton Gray, Jr., died at her residence, corner of Front and Sutton streets, Sunday about noon.

Mrs. Gray had been a patient sufferer from an incurable malady for several years. She had recently returned from Cincinnati where she had been under special treatment for some time, and, though partially relieved, was in a very critical condition when she reached home. She rallied slightly for a few weeks, but speedily relapsed and Sunday at 12:45 p.m. passed away without struggle or suffering, and conscious to the very last.

She was a woman of remarkable gifts and has left a deep and lasting impression on the community which has known her from her birth. She had inherited in the utmost fulness the brilliant mental endowments of her family, and, notably, the charming conversational gifts which were a delight to a multitude of friends. Of her numerous charities we need not speak. The tradition of her generous and unfailing bounty will long survive in the memories of the humble, the helpless and the poor. Her life was a daily ministry of goodness and charm. There was nothing austere or repellent in her virtues, and there was a peculiar fascination in her open and genial faults.

Deceased was a daughter of Dr. Rich-

ard Graham Dobyns, a gentleman peculiarly distinguished in the social life of this community, and a granddaughter of John Armstrong, a prominent, wealthy, and enterprising pioneer.

At the time of her death, Mrs. Gray was in the fifty-eighth year of her age, and had long been a conspicuous figure in the society of this place. By all classes the loss will be keenly felt. Her mother survives her, and she leaves one brother, Mr. Rees Dobyns, of Proctorville, O.

The funeral will occur Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the residence. Interment in the Maysville cemetery.

ICE cream soda at Traxel's to-day.

ICE cream soda to-day at Chenoweth's.

FOR SALE—Slop in any quantity at Limestone distillery.

THERE were two additions to the Christian Church last evening.

For the best soda water go to Ray's. Only pure fruit juices used.

It does not pay to buy inferior seed. Landreth's seeds are always true to name. For sale at Chenoweth's drug store.

WHILE playing base ball Saturday Mr. Robert Chisholm met with a very painful accident, falling and breaking his collar-bone.

SEE a few of bargains: eight-day clock, oak or walnut, \$2.50; sterling silver tea spoons, our price, \$3.50; eight-day iron clock, \$5. regular price, \$8; handsome bronzes at low prices. Murphy, the jeweler.

FOR SALE—Very desirable lots on West Third street. Will build houses to suit purchasers and put them in building association. A chance to secure a desirable home cheap. Address Box 231, Maysville, Ky.

GET your garden seed where only the best novelties and standard varieties are kept. Our seeds are Northern grown; they are tested. We know the best, it is our business. C. P. Dieterich & Bro., Market street.

THE onyx-top stand left our window Saturday in exchange for a five dollar bill, and we have put in its place one of the newest things in way of a handsome banquet lamp. Price to-day \$14.

BALLINGER, jeweler and optician.

"WITH Dewey at Manilla and the Complete Story of the Philippines" is the title of a very interesting book from the Imperial Publishing Co. of Chicago. It is from the pen of Joseph L. Stickney, who was aide to Admiral Dewey. The book is handsomely illustrated.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from rectal fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by J. James Wood & Son, druggists.

Ladies' nice Ribbed Vests..... 10c

Ladies' Beauty Pins, two for..... 5c

Large Glass Pitcher..... 15c

Feather Dusters..... 9c

Handy Kitchen Lamp..... 20c

### WANTED---

At this office, a young man who has had some experience at type-setting.

MR. AND MRS. FRED POWERS, of Covington, are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a pretty baby boy at their home.

### The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c. at J. J. Wood & Son's drug store.

## THE FEAST OF BARGAINS

in Clothing, Men's and Boys' Shoes and Men's Furnishings, set before the people, through Hechinger's retiring-from-business sale, has awakened an interest with the buying community that the conventional Clothing sales advertisement make impossible. It's a positive fact that customers from distances as far as fifty miles from Maysville are taking advantage of this sale. It is known that the stock consists of only first-class merchandise, and when considered that the reduction of prices enables the public to buy the high class goods Hechinger & Co. carry for less than ordinary goods sell elsewhere, it is no wonder that the storerooms are daily crowded. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods that were contracted for before Mr. Hechinger's conclusion to retire from business, are daily arriving.

They share the same fate of those already in stock. They will be marked at prices that will make them sell.

On Wednesday our "HOP-KINS"

will be on sale. To those who have worn them they need no recommendation; those who have never worn them should try one. They are the best Straw Hats in the world; ask other Hatters in town.

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# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

### OUR COUNTRY.

National Benefits Derived From the Religion of Christ—Our Standing as a Nation.

[W. H. Knapp in Christian Guide.]

National life is but a type of the manhood fostered by a nation's laws; hence whatever contributes to the betterment of the individual life of a nation is a national benefit.

Are there any such benefits enjoyed by the American people which have come to us through the religion of Christ? We have but to contrast the history of nations less prosperous and desirable to appreciate the principles upon which our government was founded, and whose legitimate fruits are the national benefits we enjoy.

National character, like that of an individual, is the established order of disposition. Questions and things must be treated by nations as well as by individuals; and the accepted order of disposition becomes known as the character of the nation.

Along the line of national character in view of these facts, America presents the strongest arguments the world has known in support of the principles of Christianity in matters of government.

Our people are a conglomeration of all the blood and brain the world affords, and yet, in spite of natural disadvantages arising from this feature of its people, the social advantages of America stand as a model in the eyes of the world. What has been the cause of this uplift? The teachings of Christ and the apostles.

Muscle and iron are useful agencies but they serve a small place in demonstrating the power of a man or a nation. Men are not measured by the size of the waist band, nor do we measure the nation's power by the distance from New York to San Francisco, but by the heaven-born spirit of charity for the oppressed and love for the world.

No nation, on the earth now, or known

to history, ever extended its commerce in so short a time to such proportions as that enjoyed by the American people, going forth with a sense of honor bestowed on them by the Giver of the great commission.

### ON THE DIAMOND.

#### How the Pigskin Contests Waged at Different Points.

CLUBS. W. L. P. C. CLUBS. W. L. P. C.  
St. L. ... 0 2 818 Balt. ... 7 6 .538  
Phila. ... 10 4 714 Louis. ... 5 5 .590  
Chicago ... 9 6 .600 N. Y. ... 4 8 .333  
Cin. ... 7 5 .583 Wash. ... 4 9 .308  
Boston ... 7 6 .538 Pitts. ... 2 8 .200  
Brook ... 7 6 .538 Cleve. ... 1 7 .125

AT CHICAGO— R. H. E.  
Chicago ..... 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 4 12 0  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 12 0  
Batteries—Callahan and Chance; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires—Swartzwood and Warner.

AT CINCINNATI— R. H. E.  
Cincinnati ..... 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 5 — 9 15 0  
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0 7 3  
Batteries—Taylor and Peitz; Carsey and Sugden. Umpires—Dwyer and McAllister.

WESTERN LEAGUE.  
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Buffalo, 7.

At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Columbus, 4.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 7; Minneapolis, 6.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 9; St. Paul, 3.

INTERSTATE LEAGUE.  
At Toledo—Fort Wayne, 12; Toledo, 11.

#### Saturday Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 0.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 2.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3; Boston, 1.

At New York—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 5.

At Washington—Washington, 6; Brooklyn, 4.

At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Columbus, 5.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Minneapolis, 5.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; St. Paul, 4.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Buffalo, 4.

ICE cream soda to-day at Chenoweth's.

MR. MARIA D. COLLIS and Miss Pearl Jane Cooper, both of Orangeburg, obtained license here Saturday and were married later in the day at Flemingsburg.

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### Grain and Stock Quotations For April 29

##### Chicago.

Cattle—Fancy, \$5 50@5 70; choice steers, \$5 15@5 45; mediums, \$4 60@4 80; beef steers, \$4 50@5 50; stockers and feeders, \$3 70@5 15; bulls, \$2 60@4 10; cows and heifers, \$3 50@4 25; western fed steers, \$4 25@5 25; Texas steers, \$4 00@5 10. Calves—\$4 00@5 60.

Hogs—Fair to choice, \$3 87@4 00; heavy packers', \$3 65@3 85; mixed, \$3 70@3 95; butchers', \$3 75@3 95; lights, \$3 70@3 95; pigs, \$3 35@3 60.

Sheep and Lambs—Colorado wooled lambs, \$5 90@6 10; short lots, \$4 65@6 40; bulls, \$4 40@4 50; yearlings, \$3 60@5 25; unshorn western lambs, \$5 60@5 75; sheep, \$3 00@5 10; heavy export, \$4 50@5 10. Wheat—No. 2, 74@75@4 24c. Corn—No. 2, 34c. Oats—No. 2, 27@4c.

##### Pittsburg.

Cattle—Choice, \$4 50@5 50; prime, \$5 20@5 25; good, \$4 90@4 10; tidy butchers', \$4 70@4 90; heifers, \$3 25@4 50; bulls and stags, \$2 50@4 20; fat cows, \$2 25@4 00; fresh cows, \$3 00@5 00. Calves—\$6 00@6 50.

Hogs—Prime heavies and mediums, \$4 05@4 10; heavy Yorkers, \$4 00@4 05; light Yorkers, \$3 90@3 95; pigs, \$3 80@3 90.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, \$4 85@5 00; good, \$4 65@4 80; fair, \$4 25@4 60; choice lambs, \$5 75@5 85; common to good, \$4 75@5 65; spring lambs, \$6 00@6 90.

##### Cleveland.

Hogs—Yorkers and mediums, \$3 95; heavies, \$4 00; pigs, \$3 50@3 65.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice clipped lambs, \$5 40@5 60; good to choice clipped sheep, \$4 35@4 60.

Cattle—Good to choice butcher steers, \$4 50@4 85; fair to good, \$4 25@4 50; steers to choice heifers, \$4 25@4 50; fair to good, \$3 75@4 15; butcher cows, \$3 00@3 75; bulls, \$3 00@3 75. Calves—Best, \$5 75@5 25.

##### Buffalo.

Cattle—Butchers', \$4 50@4 90; shipping, \$4 75@5 75; top, \$3 15@4 55; cows and heifers, \$4 00@4 60; common, \$3 00@3 95; stockers and feeders, \$4 25@5 00. Calves—\$6 00@6 25.

Hogs—Yorkers, \$4 05; mediums and heavy, \$4 10; pigs, \$3 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice clipped lambs, \$5 75@5 90; fair to good, \$5 50@5 70; bulls and common, \$4 75@5 60; mixed clipped sheep, \$5 15@5 20; choice yearlings, \$5 25@5 30; bulls and common, \$3 75@4 00.

##### New York.

Cattle—Steers, \$4 75@5 30; fat stags, \$4 50@4 75; bulls, \$3 00@4 25; cows, \$1 80@2 75; choice fat heavy, \$4 30. Calves—Veals, \$4 50@4 67 1/2; tops, \$3 50@6 67 1/2.

Sheep and Lambs—Unshorn sheep, \$4 55@5 00; clipped, \$4 00@5 00; good to prime wooled lambs, \$6 60@6 85; common to prime clipped, \$5 00@5 00; clipped bulls, \$4 50@5 00; spring lambs, \$3 00@5 50 each.

Hogs—Mixed western, \$4 15.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 80 1/2c. Corn—No. 2, 40 1/2c@43 1/2c. Oats—32 1/2c@32 1/2c.

##### Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 72c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 36 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 29c. Rye—No. 2, 62 1/2c.

Lard—\$5 00. Bulk meats—\$4 80. Bacon—\$5 65.

Hogs—\$3 25@3 95. Cattle—\$2 75@5 00. Sheep—\$3 00@4 75. Lambs—\$4 50@6 00.

##### Toledo.

Wheat—No. 2, 74 1/4c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35 1/4c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 29c. Rye—No. 2, 58c. Cloverseed—\$3 70.

##### Baltimore.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 19@20c. Eggs—Fresh, 12 1/2c.

##### RETAIL MARKET.

GREEN COFFEE—# lb. 12 1/2@15

MOLASSES—new crop, # gallon. 60 @

Golden Syrup. 35 @40

Sorghum, fancy new. 25 @30

SUGAR—Yellow, # lb. 25 @30

Extra C. # lb. 45 @50

A. Granulated. 5 @6

Powdered, # lb. 7 1/2 @8

New Orleans, # lb. 5 @6

TEAS—# lb. 50 @100

COAL OIL—Headlight, # gallon. 10 @

BACON—Breakfast, # lb. 10 @

Clearsides, # lb. 8 @ 9

Hams, # lb. 11 @12

Shoulder, # lb. 8 @10

BEANS—# gallon. 25 @35

BUTTER—# lb. 20 @25

CHICKENS—Each. 25 @30

EGGS—# dozen. 12 1/2 @15

FLOUR—Limestone, # barrel. 84 @25

Old Gold, # barrel. 45 @25

Maysville Fancy, # barrel. 3 @7 1/2

Monroe County, # barrel. 3 @7 1/2

Morning Glory, # barrel. 3 @7 1/2

Roller King, # barrel. 4 @25

Magnolia, # barrel. 4 @25

Sea Foam, # barrel. 3 @7 1/2

Graham, # sack. 12 @15

ONIONS—# peck. 30 @25

POTATOES—# peck. 25 @30

HONEY—# lb. 12 1/2 @15

Dates Not Announced.

Augusta, Ga., May 1.—The Ninth Illinois regiment arrived at Camp Mackenzie and went into the camp recently vacated by the Second South Carolina. The Ninth is commanded by Colonel Campbell, formerly congressman from the Twentieth district of Illinois, and belonged to the Seventh army corps. The Sixth Ohio, now in the detention camp at Dufuskie island, is expected in a few days. The dates of muster out for these regiments have not been announced.

Pretoria, May 1.—In the course of his speech at the opening of the volks, President Kruger announced that the Transvaal was now the largest gold-producing country in the world. He said the output in 1898 was £16,240,630, being an increase of £4,586,905 over the output of the previous year.

### RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

**C&O**  
ROUTE

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

EST. WEST.

No. 16.....10:05 a. m. No. 19.....5:30 a. m.

No. 29.....1:35 p. m. No. 19.....6:10 a. m.

No. 18.....5:25 p. m. No. 17.....5:50 a. m.

No. 20.....7:50 p. m. No. 39.....5:35 p. m.

No. 49.....4:45 p. m. No. 15.....4:30 p. m.

DAILY. J.DAILY except Sunday.

F. F. V. Limited No. 4 arrives at Washington 6:45 a. m